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GALLIPOLIS.

THURSDAY, - - - MARCH 3, 1853

Whig Ticket.

For Governor,
NELSON BARRERE,
Of Highland.
For Lieutenant Governor,
ISAAC J. ALLEN,
Of Richmond.
For Treasurer of State,
HENRY BRACHMAN,
Of Hamilton.
For Secretary of State,
NELSON H. VAN VORHES,
Of Athens.
For Attorney General,
WILLIAM H. GIBSON,
Of Seneca.
For Supreme Judge,
FRANKLIN T. BACKUS,
Of Cuyahoga.
For Board of Public Works,
JOHN WADDLE,
Of Coshocton.

Our Ticket.

We publish the material part of the proceedings of the Whig State Convention, and endorse the result by placing the ticket at the head of our columns.—As some of the nominees are comparatively new men, we publish the following short sketch of the ticket, from the State Journal:

Our Nominees.
We have heard a very general and hearty approval of the Whig State ticket, which was put in nomination by the Convention on the 22d inst. The candidates are mostly men who are known to the people of the State. NELSON BARRERE, our candidate for Governor, has served a term in Congress with much credit. He is known as a man of ability and character. I. J. ALLEN is an accomplished lawyer, and has all the elements of an able, dignified officer. HENRY BRACHMAN is the Whig member of the House from Hamilton county. He is an able, wealthy German, and the fact that he obtained nearly 2000 majority in Hamilton county is evidence of his popularity at home.—N. H. VAN VORHES is the Representative from Athens county in the House, and is known as a prompt, efficient and reliable man. He is comparatively young, and is very popular with all classes. WM. H. GIBSON is the well known eloquent and distinguished lawyer of Tiffin. He has made his mark in Ohio, and stands in the front rank of her young Whigs. As a lawyer he is entirely superior to his opponent; as a man, in all the walks of life, he has no superior. FRANKLIN T. BACKUS, of Cleveland, is well known not only on the Reserve, but over the State, as an able lawyer, and a prompt correct business man. He served as Senator from the Cuyahoga District, some years since, with decided ability. He is recognized among lawyers as a man of talents, and he would make an able member of the Supreme Court. JOHN WADDLE, of Coshocton county, has been engaged, for a long time, as engineer in various public works of the State. He is a practical man of undoubted capacity, and experience.

Such is a brief sketch of the men who have been selected by the Whigs of Ohio as their candidates for the ensuing campaign. They comply with the Jeffersonian test. They are honest, capable, faithful. They are true Republicans, and eminently worthy of the support of all the friends of order, of law, of state and national good faith, of economy and integrity in the affairs of the State. Let the people inquire into their merits, and, at the proper day, give them their confidence and their votes.

CONGRESS.—The 4th of March closes the present Congress. The general appropriation bills will probably pass, and the balance of the business will stand adjourned. The Senate have occupied most of the session in discussing the "Monroe doctrine" as presented in Cass' resolution—the Tehuantepec Route, and Pacific Railroad bill, the last of which is not likely to pass the present session. Among the appropriations was one appropriating \$87,743 for a Custom House at Cincinnati; one appropriating \$18,000 for the salary and outfit of a Minister to Central America.

The Steamer Skipper has commenced running as a regular packet between this place and Kanawha Salines. On her trip down last Monday, one of her fillers broke and the boat run in among the overhanging limbs and received considerable damages, throwing down her chimneys, &c.

SUPERVISORS AND ROADS.—We publish on the outside a portion of the law regulating the duties of supervisors. The balance will appear next week. Supervisors have too often been negligent of their duty. One cannot go five miles from town either way without seeing and experiencing this. We hear constant complaints about the condition of the roads and the negligence of those who have them in charge.

PUBLICATION OF THE LAWS IN THE NEWSPAPERS.—We have heretofore refrained from saying anything about the action of the Ohio Legislature in the matter of the publication of the laws in the newspapers. But as the two Houses have come to an issue on the bill, and as we are clearly with the one branch and against the other, we cannot refrain from saying that we trust the Senate will stand firmly to their amendment. Our readers who have kept up with our notice of the Legislative proceedings understand the difference between the two Houses—the House passed a bill reducing the price paid for publishing the laws one-third, from 75 cents per thousand ems to 50 cents—the Senate said the present price, if there is an honest intention to publish the laws at all, is nothing more than a fair compensation. A committee of conference follows, which report that the Senate is right, but the House still refuse to acquiesce, and a certain member by the name of Gast, sometimes Whig, but oftener demagogue, speaking in behalf of the majority, (see their names under the Legislative head), denounces as "scamps" those newspaper publishers who are opposed to the reduction of the price.

Who are these men that thus refuse to the printer a fair remuneration for his labor? Why, reader, they are the very men who one year since voted themselves an extra dollar a day out of the State Treasury, with a promptness and unanimity that they have failed to show about any other business that has been before them. These men may judge correctly as to what is a just price for their own services at the capitol, but there is not a man of them, that has a proper notion of what is a fair compensation for publishing the laws, but knows that he is driving a hard and unjust bargain with the printer, by asking him to insert them at 50 cents. Members understand this. Says one of the majority, "the price paid to newspapers for publishing was a gratuity. He was ready to take the responsibility and put down the combination of editors. He was not to be deterred by the slang of filchers from the Treasury."

"A gratuity—filchers from the Treasury!" Does ink, paper, materials and labor cost nothing? How flippantly these men talk, who are "filching from the Treasury" \$4 per day, and thousands more in the way of perquisites—ink, paper, &c., &c. Gentlemen, you can decline to pay half price for the hard labor of the printer, while you fare sumptuously every day. You may denounce them as "scamps" and "filchers," and the issue is with the people of the State, and you must meet it.

RAILROADS AND POMEROY.—The citizens of Pomeroy held a meeting the other day to take into consideration matters connected with the Branch to connect Pomeroy with the main line of the Cincinnati and Hillsborough Railroad. Col. Morris, Engineer of this road was present and made a speech. He said that Pomeroy is the nearest point between Cincinnati and the place of crossing, where it is practicable to connect this road with the river, and the company are anxious to build this branch, if the citizens of this county will subscribe a reasonable amount of stock. There are three points from which an arm could be built to Pomeroy—one through the Valley of Kingsbury to a point near Nyesville, another from the crossing of Leading Creek, entering Pomeroy through Sugar Run, and the third from Harrisonville, to enter this long line of flourishing villages at the most practicable point.

Mr. Horton spoke in favor of making the necessary exertion to secure the road.

In answer to some inquiries Col. Morris said, that the estimated cost of the Pomeroy Branch was from \$140,000 to \$150,000; that if the citizens of Meigs county subscribe one-half this amount to the capital stock of the company the branch would be built.

Townshend, the Abolition Congressman from this State, stated in a speech in Congress the other day that "Ohio is ready for free trade and direct taxation."

THE PUBLIC WORKS.—The Committee of Public Works in the Senate of this State, have reported in favor of selling the Public Works of the State. We presume the present Legislature will not assume the responsibility of passing a law agreeable to the recommendation. The State debt was contracted in prosecuting these works. Whether it is expedient now to sell them and apply the proceeds to the payment of the debt is a matter which the people of the State must pass upon.

SELECT SCHOOL.—By reference to the paper column it will be noticed that H. Burnside and daughter advised their patrons and others that the third term of their select school will commence on Monday next. From their success heretofore, as teachers, we opine they will have a full school.

LAND WARRANTS.—Mr. Charles Henking is paying the highest market price for Land Warrants. See advertisement.

The Managers of the Agricultural Society will meet at the Court House on the 12th inst., for the purpose of preparing a premium list. Bridge builders will notice the advertisement for proposals for building a bridge across Big Kyger.

DAGUEROTYPE LIKENESSES.—Brown has opened rooms over Maguet's Drug Store.

Mr. H. FISHER offers some very desirable town property, on reasonable terms, showing most conclusively that he is not in the way of the town's improvement.

The bill passed by the Virginia Legislature appropriating one million dollars to the Central Railroad, provides that the Board of Public Works shall fix the western terminus, and the work shall be commenced at the same time at both ends of the route. The Legislature of Virginia at its present session has appropriated nearly 7,000,000 to works of internal improvements.

Cushing, of the Senate, has our thanks for a copy of the report of the Board of Public Works, and other favors.

ANJOURNMENT.—Both branches of the Legislature have resolved to adjourn on the second Monday in March, (the 14th),—making the length of the present adjourned session seventeen weeks.

THANKS—PAPER.—We are daily under obligations to the accommodating clerks of the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati packets, for papers from each of those cities. The Keystone State left us on Tuesday a large bundle of Pittsburgh papers.

The following gentlemen have our thanks for late papers: R. Aleshire, Capt. Jas. Mossman, W. H. Peeples.—The officers of the steamer Reville have our thanks for Portsmouth papers.

Gen. Pierce is at Willard's Hotel in Washington city. There seems to be as much uncertainty about the Cabinet as ever.

Our city fathers have done much towards improving our town, and have shown a commendable disposition to do more. The side walks just now need their attention.—These walks are bad—in some places decidedly so. Would it not be proper to undertake their improvement.

THE NEW CODE.—The Code bill has passed both Houses, with no material amendments.

The Virginia House of delegates have passed a bill granting the right of way across the Panhandle for the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad.

The Steamer "Aurilla Woods" has commenced running between Wheeling and Kanawha.

THE CINCINNATI Nonpareil says that Col. Medary is about to establish a daily paper in that city. Having sold the Statesman to Mr. Cox, of Zanesville, we presume there is some foundation for the rumor.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—We have received the annual Report of this Society.

The receipts of the Society during the year amount to \$36,273 26; and the expenditures to \$91,573 35. Of this latter sum, \$6,536 42 was for the purchase of territory; \$5,758 95 was paid to the Liberian Government on account of the Grand war; and \$48,221 70 for the transportation and support of emigrants.

John H. B. Latrobe, Esq., of Maryland, was elected President for the current year, and eighteen gentlemen (including Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, of Ohio) Vice Presidents.

Rev. E. H. Scarriff will lecture at the Baptist church, on the subject of Temperance, on next Tuesday evening, 8th inst. The public are invited to attend.

NORFOLK COUNTY.—The Supreme Court have decided in a case that was before them last week, that Norfolk county is a constitutional county.

The butchers in the Gallipolis market are selling beef at 6 and 7 cents per pound.

State Convention.
The Convention met in the city of Columbus on the 22nd of February. R. STANLEY was appointed Secretary, assisted by one Vice President for each district. The following are the ballots for candidates. For Governor:

FIRST BALLOT.
Barrere, 66
Storer, 27
Williams, 29
Campbell, 33
Galloway, 20
Dennison, 28
Morris, 5
Olde, 41
No choice. Mr. Dennison withdrew his name.

SECOND BALLOT.
Barrere, 120
Storer, 21
Williams, 20
Galloway, 13
No choice. A motion was then made and adopted, that the balloting be confined to the three candidates having the largest number of votes on the second ballot.

THIRD BALLOT.
Barrere, 179
Olde, 43
Campbell, 50
Mr. Barrere having received a majority of all the votes cast, a motion was adopted declaring him unanimously nominated.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, with the following result:

Isaac J. Allen, 198
M. Pennington, 18
S. E. Brown, 34
Scattering, 4
Total, 254

Mr. Allen was declared unanimously nominated; and being loudly called for, he took the stand, and in a neat, brief and eloquent speech, returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him.

A candidate for Treasurer was then balloted for, with the following result:

Henry Brachman, 187
C. H. Cornwell, 69
Total, 256

Mr. Brachman was declared unanimously nominated.

A candidate for Attorney General was next balloted for, as follows:

W. H. Gibson, 144
J. A. Bingham, 27
W. K. Upham, 17
R. M. Corwine, 53
J. G. Gest, 16
J. M. Hunt, 5
Total, 262

Mr. Gibson was declared unanimously nominated.

A candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court was next balloted for, with the following result:

F. T. Backus, 159
J. A. Bingham, 39
C. C. Conners, 22
Peter Hitchcock, 34
Total, 254

Mr. Backus was declared unanimously nominated.

Public Works:
Wm. Smith, of Clinton, 27
David Allen, of Belmont, 94
John Waddle, of Coshocton, 130
Total, 251

Mr. Waddle was declared unanimously nominated.

The committee on Resolutions presented the following, which, being read by Mr. Ely, were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, This Convention, representing the sentiments of the National Conservative party of the State of Ohio, taking note of passing events, and guided by the lights of experience and history, do now, as ever, affirm the principles of republican progress, upon which the perpetuity of our free institutions and the hopes of struggling freedom against unhalloved power everywhere depend; Therefore,

1. **Resolved,** That, as a national party, we stand by the great interests of the Union, against factions at home and enemies abroad; and that we pledge ourselves to the constitution, to the promotion and protection of our national industry, and the development of our national resources, by all legitimate constitutional means.

2. **Resolved,** That the prosperity of the people of Ohio, as an integral portion of the country, results from their own industry and natural vigor, and constitutes no pretext or apology for wasteful and extravagant expenditures in the administration of the State government.

3. **Resolved,** That the party now dominant in this State have exhibited a reckless disregard of those principles of economy and integrity which ought to characterize the administration of our State affairs.

4. **Resolved,** That we pledge ourselves, and those we present as candidates for office, to a strict regard to popular rights, in all things pertaining to the stupendous interests of our gigantic and growing State; and that, without abeyance to minor considerations, we will adhere strictly to those great Republican principles which alone can perpetuate our liberties and our prosperity as a people.

5. **Resolved,** That the Locofoco party of Ohio, by the charges and admissions of its own members, on very late as well as upon former occasions, is composed of elements essentially antagonistic, held together by the cohesive power of plauder, in a coalition, whose existence is at once a libel on conservatism, and a proof of the utterly mercenary motive of their organization.

6. **Resolved,** That the dominant party, in its administration of our State government for the last three years, has given the most glaring evidence of its greediness for the emoluments of place, and its contempt of the people's interests. Holding a working majority in both branches of our General Assembly, so large as to render it completely independent of Whig obstruction, this

party has increased four-fold the expenses of our State government;—and while the constituency were smarting under taxes of the most onerous degree, they have greatly increased our public burthens, multiplied offices and augmented official salaries, lengthened to an unreasonable and oppressive duration the sessions of our Legislature, weakened the efficiency of our courts and blunted the ends of justice, and thus exhibited themselves as dangerous and mischievous in the management of affairs, as they are loud in their false professions of devotion to the popular weal.

7. **Resolved,** That the members of this Convention pledge themselves, each to the other, and to their fellow Whigs of the State and country, to support the ticket for Executive and State officers, this day nominated, and to make once and again, appealing to the patriotic sense of their fellow-citizens, an earnest effort to place the interests of our State in the hands of that party to which, under Providence, she owes her former prosperity and her present credit.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—A. F. Perry, Wm. Dennison, Jr., W. T. Bascom, Samuel Galloway, and R. P. L. Baber, of Columbus; John Coon, Cleveland; P. Van Trump, Lancaster; R. M. Corwine, Cincinnati; and N. Evans, Cambridge.

We find the following in the Pittsburgh Post:
ANOTHER WEBSTER AND PARKMAN TRAGEDY.—A letter in the Lynchburg (Va.) Express, from the Kanawha Salines, states that a man named Stoghin went to the house of a neighbor to pay him several hundred dollars he owed him. As he was not seen afterwards, his friends instituted inquiries for him, and finally searched the house where he had gone, without success, until one of them commenced scraping the ashes of a large fire-place, and to his surprise, found several human teeth and the cheek-bone; also, part of the flesh, supposed to be that of the missing man, which had run into a crevice in the fireplace, partly roasted. The occupant of the house was immediately arrested.

Important from Mexico.
President Cevallos Resigned.—Santa Anna recalled.—Death of General Bustamante, etc.

The Albatross brings news from the city of Mexico to the 13th inst. General Uruga and Col. Robles had arrived in the city of Mexico. President Cevallos, not being able to agree with them, had resigned.

General Uruga and the garrison of Mexico immediately pronounced in favor of Santa Anna, and his recall was ordered.

General Lombardine is made President *ad interim*.

Some of the papers, however, express the opinion that General Uruga and the garrison are insincere in recalling Santa Anna.

Gen. Anastasis Bustamante, three times President of the republic of Mexico, died recently, at his residence near Queretaro.

VERA CRUZ, Feb. 11, 1853.—The whole Government is "in the midst of a Revolution," and we have had three now in as many weeks, all bloodless, and resulting in the overturn first of Arista, second of Cevallos, and Lombardine's turn will come next, as he is but President *ad interim*; and there is a cry now to bring back Santa Anna, but even he is not without enemies, and will be opposed, if he is unwise enough again to resume the reins of power here. Temporarily, however, his star is in the ascendant.

Senor Iurbide is booked as bearer of dispatches to the Mexican Legation at Washington.

The Trip of the Ericsson.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1853.—The caloric ship Ericsson arrived at Alexandria yesterday afternoon from the mouth of the Potomac, where she had laid at anchor for 27 hours, during the late snow and thick weather.

Capt. Lowber weighed anchor at half past 9 o'clock last Wednesday morning, at Sandy Hook, and in pursuance of instructions, stood to the Eastward in the face of a strong gale and heavy sea. He kept his course for 80 miles, when the wind shifted to the Northwest. He then stood in shore again in the face of the gale. During these two gales the ship stood the test nobly, and though she pitched her bowsprit under water, with her lee guard immersed, her engines performed with the utmost regularity, the wheels making 64 turns a minute with entire uniformity. Not the slightest motion was perceptible in the frame work and bracing of the engines.

After the ship and the engines were thus fully tested, Capt. Lowber shaped his course for the Chesapeake, and in going up the bay against a gale from the N. E., encountered a heavy snow storm. On approaching the mouth of the Potomac, the weather became so thick that the pilot declined to go further, and the ship came to anchor at 10 o'clock this morning.

The engines had then been in operation for 73 hours, without being stopped for a moment, or requiring any adjustment, only one fireman having been on duty at a time during the whole trip. The consumption of fuel was under five tons in the 24 hours.

Capt. Sands, the U. S. Navy, who was on board to witness the performance, is delighted with the result, and says that he would willingly go to Australia in her. Thus the great principle of the new motor is a demonstrated reality.

Monday, Feb. 21.—SENATE.—Mr. Cushing presented the petition of David Glassburn, and 40 other citizens of Gallia county, praying for the passage of a law to prohibit the immigration of blacks and mulattoes into this State. Referred to Mr. Cushing.

Also, of A. Vanguilder, and 39 others of the same county, for the abolition of the death penalty.

The bill to provide for the inspection of salt—laid on the table.

The bill to regulate fees of Probate Judges referred to Committee of the Whole.

The bill to amend the charter of the Gallipolis, Jackson and Chillicothe Railroad company, was referred to a select committee of three.

The Senate adjourned until Wednesday.

HOUSE.—Mr. Bliss offered a series of amendments to the code bill—being the same as those reported by the Code Commissioners—which were agreed to—years 70 says 3.

A motion to strike out the section which require pleadings to be verified by oath was lost.

Mr. O'Neil moved to strike out the chapter relating to arrest and bail (allowing imprisonment for debt in cases of fraud)—lost, and bill laid on the table.

Mr. Houk, from the standing committee on the Judiciary to whom was referred the supplementary report of the Commissioners on Practice and Pleading, reported to the House the following bills:

A bill to amend the act relating to the organization of courts of justice, and their powers and duties, passed February 19, 1852.

A bill in relation to exceptions to appeal bonds in cases taken by appeal from Justices of the Peace, or from the Court of Common Pleas.

A bill declaring the effect of assignments to trustees in contemplation of insolvency.

A bill allowing writs of certiorari from the Court of Common Pleas to Justices of the Peace, in certain criminal cases.

A bill prescribing the effect of tender in certain cases.

A bill authorizing suits upon written instruments to be brought in the name by which the same is executed, and prescribing the mode in which sureties of executors, administrators or guardians may be made parties to judgments.

A bill authorizing special sessions of the Supreme Court.

The House refused to agree to the Senate amendment to the bill for the publication of laws in newspapers, fixing the price at 75 cents per thousand—years 22, says 46. Also the amendment locating the paper publishing all the laws, at Columbus. Adjourned till Wednesday.

23d.—SENATE.—Mr. Cushing reported back the bill to regulate the fees of Probate Judges, and to amend the 9th section of the act to prescribe the duties of Probate Courts, with amendments, which were agreed to; and the question of marriage license being introduced, the Honorable Senators indulged themselves a short time in poking fun at the bachelor candidates for Governor, after which, the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read the third time to-morrow.

A majority of the Committee on Public Works reported in favor of selling all the Public Works in the State.

Mr. Alward reported back the bill to prevent the contagion of foot rot in sheep, with amendments, which were agreed to, and the bill passed.

The Senate refused to recede from its amendments to the bill, for the publication of the laws in newspapers (striking out 50, and inserting 75 as the price per thousand for composition thereon.)

The bill to remove the county seat of Perry county from New Lexington to Somerset, passed.

House amendments to the Code bill, were referred to the committee on the Judiciary. The Code bill passed—years 65, says 12. The usury bill was discussed.

24th.—SENATE.—Mr. Walkup reported back the bill to amend the charter of the Gallipolis, Jackson and Chillicothe Railroad company, with amendments, which were agreed to, and the bill was referred to the committee of the Whole.

The bill to regulate the fees of Probate Judges, was read the third time and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Riddle reported back the bill to establish a code of civil procedure with House amendment, which was agreed to, and the bill was declared a law.

The bill to regulate the vendors of nostrums, was taken up, and passed.

Mr. Johnson reported back the bill to amend the tax law, (repealing the \$200 exemption clause) without amendment and without recommendation. (This bill exempts nothing.) The bill was amended by inserting seventy-five dollars, and the Senate adjourned without further action.

HOUSE.—Mr. Bliss moved to take up the bill to authorize commissioners of counties to change the name of incorporated villages. Agreed to, and the bill was passed—years 65, says 1.

Mr. Brown moved to take up the

bill to repeal the charter of the Ohio Life and Trust Company. Agreed to.

Mr. Brown advocated the passage of the bill in consequence of the refusal of this bank to pay its proportion of the taxes.

A motion to adjourn was lost.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed—years 42, says 31.

25th.—SENATE.—The bill to regulate the fees of Probate Judges, was reported back with amendments, which were agreed to, and the bill passed. Years 18, says 11.

Mr. Williams introduced a bill for the relief of the clerks of the Court of Common Pleas.

HOUSE.—The insurance bill was discussed all the afternoon, and amended so as to require foreign companies doing business in this State to deposit \$50,000 in stocks, and then passed.

Mr. Pardee, from the same committee, reported back Senate bill No. 235, to amend the act incorporating the Gallipolis, Jackson and Chillicothe Railroad Company, passed March 22, 1850, and recommended the indefinite postponement of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Cushing laid on the table.

The House asked another committee of Conference on House bill No. 88, to provide for the publication of the general laws in newspapers.

The request of the House for another Committee of conference was agreed to.

26th.—SENATE.—The vote by which the bill to prescribe the fees of Probate Judges passed, was reconsidered, and the bill was referred to a select committee of three.

The general calendar bill was completed in Committee of the Whole, when the committee arose and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Dale's bill to prevent the circulation of obscene books and prints was lost.

Several bills, reported by the Code Commissioners, were passed.

Mr. Shellabarger introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a turnpike road on the line of the national road, west of Springfield.—Adjourned.

The committee of conference on the "bill for publishing the laws" made a report, recommending the Senate to recede from its 4th and 5th amendments; and recommending the House to agree to the Senate's 2d amendment; also recommending other amendments.

The report would leave the bill so that not more than 75 cents per thousand ems for general laws should be paid. And it would provide that contracts should be made with one German and one English paper in Columbus, the lowest bidders to have the contracts, and they to furnish copies without any further charge.

The report was not agreed to—years 28, says 47.

Those who voted in the affirmative were:—

Messrs. Ackley, Baker, Barnum, Beswick, Bishop, Brown, Casad, Cockerill, Cornwell, Durand, Filler, Fisher, Haley, Houk, Knapp, Krider, Larabee, Matthews, Mills, Morgan, Morrison, O'Neil, Patterson, Robertson, Snodgrass, Van Vorhes, Wilson and Speaker.—23.

Those who voted in the negative were:—

Messrs. Alexander, Bell, Bigelow, Bliss, Boys, Bush, Cherington, Clark, Cole, Courtright, Croxton, Dale, Deming, Fennel, Foulke, George, Gest, Green, Hard, Hollinshead, Hughes, Humphrey, James, Lathrop, March, Montgomery, McCall, McClanahan, McKee, McMillen, Okey, Poland, Plumb, Ramage, Richley, Rush, Smith of Holmes, Smith of Stark, Staebler, Stows, Vermillion, Ward of Crawford, Ward of Warren, Williams, Withrow and Yates.—47.

The House agreed to another conference committee.

The bill for suppressing tippling houses was read a third time.

Mr. Fisher moved so to amend that the Trustees should be able to extend their measures, under the bill, into cities and incorporated villages, which have not ordinances on the subject. Carried—years 41, says 31.

An amendment was carried, giving the defendants an appeal to the Court of Common Pleas as well as to the Probate Court. The bill passed—years 64, says 11.

A message was read from the Commissioners on Practice, respecting a code for Probate Courts.

Mr. Bliss, on leave, presented from the Commission a bill for regulating practice in those Courts.

George F. Nesbitt, of New York, has succeeded in getting up an embossed stamp for prepaid envelopes, which has been accepted by the Postmaster General, and the manufacture of them will at once commence. They will not be ready for delivery, however, under three months from this time, in consequence of the labor and care required in their manufacture.